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TODAY'S WEATHER-TAKES: Overcast. Temp. 10-14. Tomorrow: variable with showers. 12-16. LONDON: Temp. 10-12. Tomorrow: variable. 12-14. CHANNEL: Temp. 10-12. Tomorrow: variable. 12-14. CHANNEL: Temp. 10-12. Tomorrow: variable. 12-14. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-PAGE 2

Putting Some of the Pieces Into the Chinese Puzzle

Insight Gained
By New Data

By Fox Butterfield
NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—An extensive series of recently disclosed confidential documents is providing China specialists with a rare insight into the inner workings of the Chinese Communist party.

The documents—speeches, diaries, and letters of Chairman Mao Tse-tung originally intended for distribution only within the highest levels of the party—were acquired by the U.S. government and private scholars after they had been passed in Red Guard pamphlets.

In the view of specialists who have been enthusiastically examining them, these are some of the most important revelations:

Chairman Mao, an earthy, shrewd political operator, has had difficulty getting information from subordinates and has faced strong opposition from high-ranking party members. At one point he complained that the General Secretary of the party, Teng Hsiao-ping, had not consulted him in seven years.

Chairman Mao's greatest source of power was his ability to dominate party conferences, where he applied "guerrilla" tactics to expose his critics.

Chairman Mao asserted that his conflict with the Soviet Union began as early as 1945 when Stalin tried to prevent the Chinese Communists from continuing their war against the Nationalists, led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The chairman felt that Stalin accepted him as a real Communist only after China entered the Korean war in 1950.

The Cultural Revolution was logically out of Chairman Mao's basic political ideas.



Mao Tse-tung

From the documents, it appears that it was not a power struggle, but rather a test designed by Chairman Mao to find men worthy of succeeding him as true revolutionaries.

The specialists believe that the documents represent a major breakthrough for understanding China.

"With these papers, we can no longer say that China is a great unknown, a great enigma," one government intelligence analyst has concluded. "Now we

know a great deal about how the system really works."

According to Prof. Michael Oksenberg of Columbia University's East Asian Institute, one of the most valuable features of the documents is that they provide insights into the policy-making process in China and into Chairman Mao's methods of operating as a political leader.

It is apparent, for example,

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Benign Neglect' Suggested by Moynihan as Race Policy

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI).—John, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, was quoted as saying that the Nixon administration had failed in a memorandum to the effect that Negroes have made extraordinary progress, and has stated that "the time may have come when the issue of race could well be a period of 'benign neglect'."

Mr. Moynihan urged the administration to avoid building up tensions of either race" and to use "provocations" from the Black Panthers.

His memorandum described "a new form of anti-white racism" among "black lower classes" as even "portions of the large prospering black middle class" deserved more recognition for a strong and "silent black majority."

The 1,650-word "Memorandum to the President" became known in New York yesterday, and its existence was confirmed by Mr. Moynihan at the White House, where he also expressed hope it would be considered a whole.

Official Silence
The White House had no immediate comment on Mr. Moynihan's memorandum.

The phrase "benign neglect," Mr. Moynihan said, came from an 1839 act of Congress by the British of Durham. The Durham report, he said, described Canada as being grown more competent and able of governing itself through many years of benign neglect by Britain, and recommended full self-government.

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B-52s Strike At Red Supply Route in Laos

Reds Shell Seven Positions of U.S.

SAIGON, March 1 (UPI)—U.S. B-52 bombers today raided Laoian supply routes through which the North Vietnamese have been rushing war material into the South at a record pace in advance of an expected spring offensive, military sources said.

U.S. spokesmen said today that no B-52 missions had been flown over South Vietnam since late yesterday when they unloaded at least 360 tons of bombs over Superstition Mountain, 100 miles west-southwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

Sources said that the bombers again were diverted to strikes along the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Allied military spokesmen today reported a series of small-unit clashes in South Vietnam in which at least 79 Communist soldiers reportedly were killed. American forces lost at least four men killed and 29 wounded in the actions and in Communist bombardments, communiques indicated.

A unit of the U.S. 198th Light Infantry Brigade lost one man killed and nine wounded today in fighting near the border of Hinh Tuyn and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. Command reported.

The U.S. Command said that Communist troops carried out 14 shelling attacks in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a. m. today. Seven were directed against U.S. positions, killing one American and wounding five others.

Communist ground forces also shot down four U.S. Army helicopters within a 24-hour period that ended yesterday killing a total of seven Americans and wounding six others, the U.S. Command reported.

Air Losses in Laos

SAIGON, March 1 (WP)—The U.S. Command issued an annual summary of the Vietnam war today in which it indirectly confirmed that the mounting air war in neighboring Laos cost about 300 planes and 100 missing airmen last year.

Conforming to standard policy, U.S. military officials in Saigon would not comment on the fighting in Laos or confirm that figures cited in the Military Assistance Command Vietnam summary touched on Laos.

The heaviest allied casualties in a single incident occurred late yesterday, spokesmen said, when a unit of Australian troops was ambushed in a mined area near their task force base camp at Nui Dat, 40 miles southeast of Saigon. The Australian unit suffered nine dead and 29 wounded, most of the casualties from mine explosions. There were no known Communist losses.

Wilfred Burchett Goes Home

Australia Readmits Reporter Who Took Red Side in 2 Wars

SYDNEY, March 1 (NYT)—Wilfred Burchett, a 58-year-old Australian journalist who reported the Korean and Vietnam wars from the Communist side, arrived in Brisbane from Noumea in a chartered aircraft yesterday, ending years of attempts to return to his homeland.

Mr. Burchett lost possession of his Australian passport in 1955 and, since then, Australia has refused to issue another.

He has traveled on a variety of travel documents, including a Cuban passport and a North Vietnamese *laisser-passer*.

Airlines had refused to take him to Australia because, without an Australian passport, he needed an Australian visa to land there. This was never forthcoming.

Airline Refused

He arrived in Noumea, New Caledonia, on Feb. 18, hoping to board a French airline flight to Sydney. But the airline refused to carry him because of the risk that he would be refused entry and it would then have to fly him out of the country.

However, a Melbourne newspaper, the Sunday Observer, published by Gordon Barton, national commander of the Australian party, a small splinter group from the Liberal party, carried a *Newsweek* article that Mr. Burchett had refused to register their births. He last visited Australia 19 years ago.

Sihanouk's Choice of Evils Is Peking Over N. Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (NYT)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the chief of state and absolute ruler of Cambodia, has told visitors that if eventually his country had to become Communist, he would prefer that the Chinese do the job and not the Vietnamese.

The remark points up Cambodia's problem, its response and its special style in meeting it.

From a recent two-week stay in Cambodia, limited by the fact that Prince Sihanouk has barred foreign journalists and thus keeps those who visit as tourists from meeting government officials, the

following conclusions, based largely on conversations with diplomats and other resident foreigners, have emerged:

• Sihanouk is convinced that in the long run China will dominate Southeast Asia but that the principal threat to his kingdom—he abdicated the throne, now vacant, 15 years ago—in the present and immediate future is his North Vietnamese neighbor.

• The prince believes, according to those with frequent access to him, that no matter what the negotiated outcome of the war in Vietnam, Saigon will not be able to prevent Hanoi's eventual rule over all of the country.

• The prince believes that Vietnamese intentions toward Cambodians are aggressive.

• He is thought to consider China, now in a non-imperialist phase, the strongest counterweight to the Vietnamese threat because he believes that the historic enmity between China and Vietnam causes Peking to share his concern over the emergence of a united Vietnam steered by the prestige of having withstood the might of United States.

But by the same token, the prince has no illusions about the permanence of China's present preoccupation with its internal problems. His hope for limiting the extent of China's eventual supremacy over Southeast Asia, and particularly Cambodia, lies with the continuation of a U.S. military presence in Asia, not in Cambodia, after the end of hostilities in Vietnam.

There was a little panic, but the mortars landed a long distance away and things soon calmed down," an aide said.

It was the first mortar attack on Luang Prabang in almost a year, sources said.

Informed sources said Gen. Vang Pao was slightly injured when a light plane in which he was a passenger lost power on takeoff and crashed back onto the airfield at Pak Kho, a small airfield south of his operational headquarters at Long Cheng.

"He's got a headache, but he's back in action," one source said. Gen. Vang Pao, who has been wounded in action three times, was inspecting the defensive positions of his troops on a 50-mile-long defense line in front of the bases of Long Cheng and Sam Thong.

There was no reported military action elsewhere overnight, nor any reports of movement of North Vietnamese troops toward Long Cheng, Sam Thong or Sala Phoukhoune, the road junction controlling the north-south road linking Luang Prabang and Vientiane. The North Vietnamese captured the junction in their offensive last year and are expected to attack it again.

Diplomatic sources said today Souvanna Phouma had not yet sent a letter to the British and the Russian embassies protesting the North Vietnamese offensive and asking for a meeting of the 14 nations that signed the 1962 Geneva accords, supposed to guarantee the neutrality of Laos. Souvanna Phouma said last week he was planning to ask for such a meeting.

The 47-year-old prince has consistently professed an absolute neutralism while proclaiming a fatalistic belief that Cambodia is doomed sooner or later to fall to the Communists. But a senior diplomat close to him said that there was a deep paradox in his fatalistic pronouncements, which might be expected to give rise to a passive policy of accepting the inevitable.

Qualified observers believe that these pessimistic pronouncements are the prince's major deviation from his custom of saying exactly what he feels. They believe that Sihanouk, while a pessimist, is determined to use all his considerable energy for the sake of the survival of Cambodia's independence.

Socialists Win Austria Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ever since the Soviet-led invasion of neighboring Czechoslovakia in 1968, made a poor showing today and remained again without any representation in parliament.

At the Socialist headquarters, Mr. Kreisky told newsmen tonight he attributed his party's victory mainly to the mass appeal of its new platform, "For a modern Austria," which 1,400 experts had helped write.

In addition to proposals for improved education, health services and labor-management relations, the Socialist program contains a chapter on "environmental hygiene" calling for strict legislation against air, water and sound pollution.

Other Socialist spokesmen affirmed that their party had won the support of most of the Austrians who voted for the first time today, following the lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18 years.

Most Austrian commentators predicted tonight that the country would revert to the "grand coalition" between the dominant People's party and the Socialists that had governed from 1945 to 1966.

Since Mr. Burchett's latest attempt to re-enter Australia, the government has stated that it would not issue a passport or facilitate his travel in any way.

But apart from insisting that he fill out immigration documents and comply with health regulations at Brisbane yesterday it was powerless to prevent him from staying once he had found a carrier.

The government's major objections to Mr. Burchett have been his charge that the United States carried out germ and chemical warfare in Vietnam.

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Associated Press
FREE—Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr of Guatemala embraces his wife, Shirley, outside their home after he was released early yesterday by kidnappers.

Guatemala Minister Abducted; Freed in Trade for Guerrilla

GUATEMALA CITY, March 1 (Reuters)—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr was kidnapped on Friday night by a pro-Castro guerrilla group, was freed by his captors here early today after the government liberated a young student guerrilla chief.

The guerrilla leader, Vicente Giron Calvillo, was delivered to the residence of the Mexican ambassador here as demanded by the kidnappers.

As also demanded by the kidnappers, placed aboard a Mexican government plane for a flight to Mexico City, the Associated Press reported.

The dramatic series of events surrounding the 42-year-old foreign minister's capture and release almost completely overshadowed today's closely and bitterly contested presidential election and balloting for congress and municipal offices.

The election campaign has been marked by an extraordinary degree of violence, in which at least 17 persons have been assassinated for political motives, one of them a candidate of congress who was shot and killed as he pasted up a poster.

Over the weekend, a bomb exploded 50 yards away from the National Palace in central Guatemala City.

If the present President, Julio Cesar Menendez Montenegro, completes his term in office in July, he will be only the second constitutionally elected Guatemalan president to finish out his term. The other was Juan Jose Arevalo, in office from 1945 to 1950.

PAR, the guerrilla group, has denounced the elections as a fraud and in a statement issued over the weekend urged the populace not to participate, asserting "whatever happens the people will continue to be exploited."

IPAR is the same group that took credit for the assassination of U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein in Guatemala City on Aug. 28, 1968. United Press International reported.

The kidnapping of Mr. Fuentes Mohr, an internationally known economist who holds a degree from the London School of Economics, recalled the abduction in Brazil last September of U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick. Leftist guerrillas later freed him in exchange for 15 of their jailed comrades, who were flown to Mexico.

Mr. Fuentes Mohr said he had been well-treated in a small room containing a bed and guarded permanently by four men brandishing submachine guns.

Asked if he thought he might be killed, Mr. Fuentes Mohr replied: "It did cross my mind."

Some of the arrangements to

As Mr. Fuentes Mohr's limousine

A Republic Proclaimed By Rhodesia

British Ties Cut Without Ceremony

SALISBURY, March 2 (Monday) (Reuters)—Rhodesia became a republic today quietly and without ceremony casting aside once and for all its links with the British crown.

The new republic was born at midnight and Clifford Dupont, a former London attorney, became interim president after setting the formal seal on the move yesterday.

As officer administering the government he signed proclamations dissolving Parliament and declaring a general election.

The greeting of these proclamations later today will automatically mobilize Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution, designed to guarantee indefinite white minority supremacy.

There was no noticeable excitement in the capital as the last few hours of Rhodesia's technical allegiance to the British crown ticked by.

The news media paid scant attention to the impending event and no organized celebrations were planned.

A few Rhodesians stayed up to see history in the making but most people slept through the transition.

A Republic Day will not be officially celebrated until October 19—the day set aside by Parliament as a public holiday to mark the occasion.

They were conservatively dressed, the Sunday strollers, undistinguished for the most part, the Jean Duponts of France. They chatted about the cost of living and yesterday's rugby match and the railroad strikes, and from time to time they glanced at their watches.

At precisely 3:30 they raised

their umbrellas.

Some of the umbrellas had the words PAIX stuck on with adhesive tape. Several were more elaborately festooned. Most of them were the sort of plain, ordinary umbrellas that belong to plain ordinary people.

For another hour or so they kept walking through the Champ de Mars under their umbrellas, talking about the new-model Renaults, the Pompidou visit to America, the concierge's latest indiscretion, and then they took down their umbrellas and went home.

It was a peace demonstration. The umbrellas were a symbol, an ordinary household symbol of protection, and the occasion was—hopefully—the First Annual World Day of Peace Through Non-Violence.

Police Needed

Strolling along with the demonstrators, perhaps 200 strong, were pairs of policemen, smiling but looking out for trouble. There was no trouble.

Nobody shouted, nobody clubbed anybody, nobody waved a flag, nobody made a speech.

Nobody did anything, really, except walk along the Champ de Mars holding up his own umbrella in his own personal commitment.

The demonstration so low-keyed as to be virtually inaudible can be called a demonstration—was the idea of Georges Krasnovsky, who has been known to do dramatic things sometimes but not very often.

The Chicago demonstrators that angered Mr. Pompidou erupted despite an official welcome from Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and Mayor Richard J. Daley who had announced they would not greet him.

It was the noisiest anti-French demonstration the president had encountered during his U.S. visit.

The crowd, which had marched four abreast around the hotel for more than two hours before Mr. Pompidou arrived, sang Hebrew songs and carried hundreds of protest signs. Hundreds of police kept the demonstrators moving.

Though they were noisy, the demonstrators never appeared bent on violence.

But hundreds of protesters near the presidential limousine pushed against police lines as the car door opened.

More than a dozen police immediately surrounded the president. They formed a wedge around him, cleared a path and quickly escorted him and Mrs. Pompidou into the hotel.

The president looked startled and his face was flushed.

Lindsay Appeals for Courtesy

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Mayor Lindsay appealed today to New Yorkers not to let their feelings, "no matter how deep," result in discourtesy to President Pompidou.

Mr. Lindsay, who has refused to receive Mr. Pompidou officially, said:

"The visit of President Pompidou comes at a time when many New Yorkers understandably dissent from French policies in the Middle East. I have been assured

ask Force Asks Change in Concept

Report to Nixon Advocates Overhauling of Foreign Aid

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—A complete overhaul of the foreign aid program, including fragmentation of the Agency for International Development and a permanent separation of economic and military aid programs, are our proposals of a White House task force to be presented to President Nixon this week.

The panel, headed by Rudolph Peterson, president of the Bank of America, calls for greater emphasis on economic loans and aids to underdeveloped countries and the channelling of more U.S. funds through international institutions such as the World Bank and its affiliates and the United Nations development agency.

The report to the President, which was expected to receive a finishing touches over the weekend, called for a dramatic change in both the administrative nature of the aid program as well as the concepts on which U.S. development assistance has been based in the last decade.

The report rejects a suggestion made in a report in October, 1968, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank, by Lester B. Pearson, the former Canadian foreign minister. Mr. Pearson said each advanced industrial nation should provide no less than the

equivalent of one percent of its gross national product to improve the quality of life in the poorer countries.

At the same time, the Peterson group makes some proposals for U.S. economic assistance that would cost significantly more than the \$1.5 billion appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The report fixes no precise goals for economic development aid by the U.S. government, suggesting that the matter of spending ceilings be determined by the President and Congress. But the consensus of the panelists is that economic development assistance, whether in the form of loans or grants, should be higher than the amounts appropriated by Congress in the last two years.

The report's main theme is that previous concepts of economic development as a simple transfer of capital and technology from the rich nations to the poor must be abandoned. It argues that economic development of underdeveloped countries cannot be considered apart from changes in social and political conditions in those countries.

The panel said that the economic growth achieved in the less developed countries thus far had created social dislocations that in turn had disrupted economic growth. A preliminary draft of the panel stated:

"Inflexible systems of government, cultural evasiveness and the pressures of population are as inhibiting to national development as a lack of capital input. U.S. foreign aid policy must be realigned to reflect a broadened understanding of the way in which development occurs."

The meaning of this passage, according to some of those who participated in preparing the report, was that it would be a waste to provide large amounts of foreign aid to a developing country unless the country possessed a national will to improve the quality of life for all the people.

Among the recommendations of the report, as it read before the final draft, were these:

• Long-range economic assistance programs should be undertaken without regard to annual budget restrictions. Authorizing legislation—fixing ceilings on expenditures—should cover four years at a time to coincide with presidential terms. Appropriations to carry out such authorizations should be for no less than two years at a time, to parallel the terms of members of the House of Representatives, where money bills originate.

• U.S. foreign aid policy in this decade should place greater emphasis on encouragement of "institutional development"—farm credit unions, education linked to the particular needs of the country, housing and other cooperative activities—and on broadening the basis of individual participation in the desegregation process.

• Local initiative, backed by American government and private assistance, should be stressed.

• U.S. military assistance programs must be "divorced" from economic assistance efforts. This principle should apply to "security-connected" programs administered by the Agency for International Development, such as the President's "contingency fund" and "supporting assistance," budgetary aid to countries near Communist nations that need assistance for their large defense forces.

• The numbers of American foreign aid personnel in developing countries should be reduced.

• Private American investment capital should be used in economic development programs along with such capital from other donor countries.

Santa Barbara Violence Ebbs; 47 Arrested

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 1 (UPI).—Steady rainfall quenched violence at the University of Santa Barbara yesterday after four nights of street battles between students and police and National Guardsmen.

A total of 147 persons were arrested on unlawful assembly charges, and many of those held in jail, after deputies booked them, two at a time, as judges were on hand to set

unty-seven police officers and their deputies were injured, requiring hospitalization, and demonstrators suffered injuries.

A university employee was shot in the shoulder by a campus guard, thought he was trying to run

off the block.

But 800 National Guard troops with rifles and fixed bayonets cleared the streets of the student community.

Friday and sheriff's deputies patrolled it throughout the day.

Police, who were committed

at midnight last night, were

at a fire station

on the site of the Isla Vista district.

Guards had been building up on

the 10,000-student campus, once

run by some as a surfboard

beach bumby school but now an

active vocal center of dis-

sentment since last month when a

law professor of

theology was fired.

The newest outbreak occurred

before a speech by Wil-

liam Kunstler, attorney for the

777 Seven.

Although Mr.

Reagan did not directly advocate

Gov. Ronald Reagan has

had the state attorney general

investigate whether the lawyer

of state lines to incite a riot.

Apex: "Simply Criminal"

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 1 (AP).—The President, Spiro T. Agnew, told current student disorders at Santa Barbara as "simply criminal."

He spoke with newsmen at Sky Harbor Airport Friday on arrival from a Republican fund-raising dinner. He said the rioters had brought to account.

Washington in New York

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP).—Steady rainfalls threw a fire into the administration building of the State University of New York early yesterday, touching off a blaze which caused minor damage.

The university obtained a court order forbidding continuation of a campus uproar which began yesterday when students sought more demands for a greater

operation of the school.

Jumbo Jet Link of U.S. and Italy Is Stalled

March 1 (UPI).—Negotiations for a jumbo jet link between the United States and Italy have been postponed, possibly because of a long-standing aviation dispute between Washington and Rome.

Italian officials carefully avoid

using the word "ban" today

as they confirmed the jumbo

service did not start as

planned last week.

They said failure of the Pan

Airways jumbo jet

to begin was probably con-

cerned to the fact the two govern-

ments are deadlocked over the

of Mexican Alitalia flights

to Mexico.

Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Mendocino beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers.

The hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette

miraculous climate the year round!

Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.



SHODDY WORK.—In his haste to leave the scene of \$10,000 holdup, this man, caught in action by an automatic camera, littered floor of a bank in Washington with bills.

Senate Backs HEW Fund Bill, Drops Anti-Busing Provisions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The Senate passed a health and education money bill 68 to 0 last night after upholding the right of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to combat school segregation in the South.

By roll calls of 43-to-32 and 41-to-34, the Senate adopted amendments by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R. Md., to add the words "except as required by the Constitution" to two House-passed Southern provisions in the \$19.4 billion appropriations bill for HEW and the Department of Labor.

The effect of the Mathias amendments was to nullify the two Southern provisions, which forbade HEW attempts to bus or reassign pupils for the purpose of ending segregation.

Scott Moves Approved

Shortly after, the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 43-to-32, adopted an amendment by Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., to kill a third Southern provision, which

would have cut off federal funds to school districts that did not have "freedom of choice" plans.

Sen. Scott said the provision would have established the "universal right of freedom of choice" plans even where the plan adopted by a local was clearly designed to thwart desegregation efforts.

Both the Mathias and Scott moves were supported by the Nixon administration, which had said the Southern provision would hamper HEW in its efforts to end Southern school segregation.

The Southern provisions would not have interfered with court-ordered desegregation, however, only with administrative efforts by HEW.

Sen. John Stennis, D. Miss., said the effect of the Mathias language was to assure that HEW efforts to force busing and pupil assignment plans on school districts for the purpose of ending segregation would apply only in the South, not in the North.

The phrase "except as required by the Constitution," Sen. Stennis indicated, meant that HEW would confine its efforts to Southern areas where there was de jure (deliberate) segregation that the

Apollo-12 Crew Gets Enthusiastic Bucharest Cheers

BUCHAREST, March 1 (AP).

Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Capt. Richard F. Gordon and Capt. Alan Bean, the American astronauts who were the second to land on the moon, in "Apollo-12," were cheered yesterday on their arrival in Romania. The astronauts are making a goodwill tour of Europe.

The program of their two-day stay in the Romanian capital does not schedule any meeting with leaders of the independent-minded Romanian Communist party or government.

The astronauts, who leave

for Vienna tomorrow, were

acclaimed by sizable crowds

at the airport and along the

route into town. The airport

was decked in Romanian and

American flags.

Equal Spending for Schools Set as Criterion for U.S. Aid

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—The Office of Education announced Friday that it would require every school district in the nation to demonstrate that it was putting equal resources into all of its schools before it would be eligible to receive supplementary federal funds for disadvantaged children.

James E. Allen Jr., the Commissioner of Education, said in announcing the action that a special investigation had confirmed widespread charges that many school districts put less resources into schools in poor areas than in more affluent areas and then use money distributed under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to bring the schools in poor areas up to par.

This practice is a violation of the law's intent to provide compensatory education for poor children. But so far the Office of Education has not been able to cope with the abuses.

The action announced Friday, therefore, has broad implications. Some within Mr. Allen's department opposed the step on the ground that it would put the federal office in a controversial enforcement position.

According to this view, the office will ultimately be called on to discipline local school officials for any practice of discrimination against minorities and other poor persons. Mr. Allen said at a news conference that a cutoff of funds could result but that he hoped it would never come to that.

This I is the largest program of federal aid to education. Current appropriations are running to more than \$1 billion a year.

Last year, 16,000 school districts received funds for helping educationally disadvantaged children. Currently, about 60 percent of the money is going for reading programs.

Last November, after civil rights organizations charged that much of the money was being misused by state and local officials, Mr. Allen appointed a 17-man study group headed by Timothy E. Wirth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-Department Educational Af-

—The lunar sample had been assigned to George Weatherill, a professor of geophysics and geochemistry at UCLA.

"I didn't even know they were going to exhibit my sample," Prof. Weatherill said.

He said the sample arrived at the institute last November as a rock chip and was ground into powder for measurements to determine its age. He said the tests had been inconclusive but he estimated its age at about 3.7 billion years, the same as other lunar material tested elsewhere.

"Much of its value already had been extracted," Prof. Weatherill said, "but we were going to try to work on it some more. We could have consumed the entire sample in our work, which we probably would have done."

"It's quite unique, you know," he added. "It's possible we would have found something very important scientifically."

There is no way to place any monetary value on the lunar dust. Presumably, if would have little or no financial value to a thief since there would be no way for him to dispose of it legally.

The incident occurred at Bullocks Wilshire department store, where the lunar sample was displayed under a microscope in an upstairs dining room. The benefit was for the Saul Weinstein Foundation and the Don Doheny Eye Foundation.

Warned Against 'Seditious Speech'

Chicago Seven Freed on \$155,000 Bail

CHICAGO, March 1 (UPI).—The Chicago Seven were released from jail on bond by order of a federal appeals court yesterday with a stern warning against "seditious speech."

The seven radical activists—all convicted of contempt in their tumultuous riot conspiracy trial and five found guilty of coming to Chicago to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention—were freed from the federal building after signing bonds.

They immediately vowed to continue "doing the same thing" they have been doing and saying "the things we feel."

The Seventh Circuit Court of

Appeals, in a unanimous opinion by a five-judge panel, rejected the contention of the government and Judge Julius Hoffman, who sentenced the seven, that they were "dangerous men."

But the court had U.S. Commissioner James T. Balog warn them, as he turned them loose pending outcome of their appeals, that the government "has the right to protect itself against seditious speech directed against the government."

David T. Dellinger, oldest of the convicted men, said he planned to return to work "doing the same thing." Jerry C. Rubin, a Yippie leader,

ripped off and stamped on his jail identification bracelet and told a news conference:

"We're going to act just like we've always acted and we're going to say the things we feel."

The total bail was \$155,000, \$25,000 for each of the five convicted on the incitement charge and \$15,000 each for the other two. Bail was also set at \$15,000 for the two defense lawyers, William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, also convicted of contempt. Their sentences had been stayed until May 4 to permit them to carry out appeals.

Nixon Ousts Director of Mines Bureau

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).

Anxiety as Talks Approach

Socialist Brandt Is Target Of East German Tirades

By David Binder

BERLIN, March 1 (NYT).—"What does Brandt really want?" the East German Communist party official asked about West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt. "He puzzles me."

The question was posed on the eve of talks between Mr. Brandt's emissaries and representatives of Premier Willi Stoph, who are to prepare the extraordinary meeting of the leaders of the two German

Volcanic Forces

Open 10 Fissures In Pozzuoli Field

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 1 (UPI).—Ten new volcanic fissures have opened in the "fiery fields" near this Bay of Naples city—which is being pushed upward on the crest of a "slow earthquake"—the scientists said today.

The fissures released sulphurous vapors from a subterranean lava sea, indicating a sharp increase in volcanic activity, scientists at the Naples Institute of Terrestrial Physics said.

Prof. Giuseppe Imbo, 70, director of the institute and a renowned expert on Vesuvius, said that the fissures "showed" a resurgence of the volcanic activity, which always has gone on in the area. Alessandro Olivieri, a physicist at the institute, added that this resurgence "could result in an eruption at some indeterminate time in the future. But there first would be many warning signs."

The rise is now so pronounced that the port authority this weekend began dredging operations to clear the harbor mouth for ferries linking the city with islands in the Bay of Naples. Twenty apartment buildings, four schools, a church, hospital, police station, customs headquarters, the Harbor Master's office and municipal offices have been declared unsafe because of cracks.

Pueblo Ex-Crewman Dies

ANDERSON, S.C., March 1 (AP).—An autopsy has shown that William D. Scarborough, 27, a crewman aboard the USS Pueblo when it was captured by North Korea, died accidentally of carbon monoxide poisoning in an automobile. Dr. Scarborough's body was found in an automobile Thursday at a gas station, which he operated.

ROTISSEUR DE L'ABBAYE

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES
Under 18th-century vaults, froshabours & minestrone. DINNERS 17.50. SHOW IS 18.50.
TICKETS 1.50. FIRST PRICE 1.50.
Carre. 24 R. JACQUES - PARIS - 32-32-58.

LA CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES — SNACK BAR
DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(Alc-and-40 Ave. Place du Commerce-5e
(Com. H. George-V) Ely 27-28. BAL 35-34.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11:15 a.m.
Two different shows
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
58F with 1/2 bottle
of wine and 2 sides
OR
91F with 1/2 bottle
of wine and 2 sides
DINNER-DANCE AT 8:30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 01-45-15-51



The Dionne quintuplets photographed in December 1937, when they were nearly four years old. From left, they are Emilie, Yvonne, Cecile, Annette and Marie.

Obituaries

Second Dionne Quintuplet, Marie, Is Dead

MONTREAL, March 1 (AP).—Mrs. Marie Houle, one of the Dionne quintuplets whose birth made headlines around the world 35 years ago, died depressed and alone in her apartment in Montreal's seedy East End.

The second Dionne quintuplet to die was found Friday by German Allard, a finance company executive married to her sister Annette.

Her brother-in-law broke into the apartment with a doctor and a policeman because he had not heard from her since Monday. Mr. Allard said she normally phoned daily.

On Friday, the last day of Mr. Gromyko's visit, the paper printed a speech by Mr. Ulbricht's chief propagandist, Albert Norden, suggesting that the Social Democratic party was merely a slicker version of East Germany's old nominal arch enemy, the Christian Democratic Union party of the late Konrad Adenauer, which ruled West Germany until last autumn.

Mr. Gromyko conspicuously ignored these tirades and never hinted that he might share this particular view.

The party members also know that Mr. Gromyko spent 17 hours last month conferring in Moscow with Mr. Brandt's chief adviser and Social Democratic party intimate, Egon Bahr, on the possibility of bilateral Soviet-West German negotiations. Some of them know, too, that Mr. Bahr left Bonn for Moscow again this afternoon.

Despite Mr. Gromyko's four days of intensive consultations with the Ulbricht leadership, the suspicion remains among many East German party members that their big Russian brother does not fathom the danger "social democrat" poses for their state.

Mr. Ulbricht's latest propaganda line echoes these suspicions and suggests that what he fears is not the visit of Willy Brandt but the chancellor of West Germany, but Willy Brandt the chairman of the Social Democratic party.

Brandt in London Today

BONN, March 1 (UPI).—Mr. Brandt's parallel attempts to open the Common Market to Britain and to negotiate a settlement with East European governments top the agenda for his talks in London tomorrow and Tuesday, official sources said today.

Mr. Brandt flew to London tomorrow morning for talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Minister Michael Stewart. He also will address members of both houses of Parliament.

According to the excerpts, 233 political prisoners were sentenced to death and 178 were executed between 1948 and 1952. The report said that at that time 10,000 political prisoners were held in Bohemia and Moravia alone. Among the prisoners was Gustav Husak, the present party chief, who served nine years in prison in the 1950s for anti-state activities.

The report, prepared under the direction of Jan Piller, who is still a member of the party's ruling presidium, was ordered by the progressive regime of Alexander Dubcek, the deposed party chief now ambassador to Turkey. The document was to be the basis for rehabilitating those wrongly persecuted during the police terror of the 1950s.

Excerpts from the report, publication of which was suppressed after the invasion, were published today in the Sunday Times. The newspaper said the report, totaling 125,000 words, was "smuggled to the West."

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It also said that Stalin at first refused to allow persecution of Dubcek, the secretary-general of the party. But in November, 1951, it added, Stalin changed his mind and ordered Dubcek arrested "lest he escape to the West." Dubcek was tried and executed in December, 1952.

Reflecting the reformist political atmosphere of the Dubcek regime, the report concluded by saying that while the Communist society of the party "is inadmissible to assert this leading role in contradiction to the constitution and its valid laws."

It is known. An autopsy was ordered. Marie was the smallest and frailest of the Dionne sisters, weighing only one and a half pounds at birth. The quintuplets, born in 1934 in Callander, Ontario, 12 miles south of North Bay, amounted to a medical miracle.

Her sister Emilie died in 1954. Marie was married to provincial government official Florian Houle of Montreal, but they separated in 1966. They had two daughters.

Surviving are Annette, of St. Bruno, Quebec, married to Mr. Allard; Cecile, separated from her husband, Philippe Langlois, in 1957 and now living in Quebec City with her four children; and Yvonne, who is single and lives in Montreal.

Latest Dionne Tragedy

Marie's death is the latest in a series of personal tragedies that have marred the lives of the children that the world has watched

grow up. Public interest brought them a fortune estimated at almost \$400,000 by the time they were five years old. The Ontario government made them wards of the court to protect them from exploitation.

Last May 28 the four surviving sisters quietly celebrated their 30th birthdays after years spent trying to avoid publicity.

Born on a small farm in northern Ontario, the Dionne sisters have been dogged by a variety of family troubles and personal misfortune since they left the home of their parents, Oliva and Elzire, now in their 60s.

In 1963, the four surviving quintuplets wrote in McCall's magazine that their parents had been responsible for family unhappiness, calling their house "the saddest home we ever knew."

The four wrote: "We were drenched with a sense of having sinned from the hour of our birth. The thought was drummed into us that the discord in which the family lived much of the time was our doing."

Marriage Discouraged

They said later that their father tried to discourage them from marrying and discouraged them from even the most casual contact with men. When they did decide to marry (only Yvonne and Emilie did not) their parents reacted to the suitors with coldness, embarrassing them to their faces and mocking them in private, they alleged.

In one of their infrequent interviews several years ago, the sisters told how friction between them and their parents had increased as they grew older. They indicated there were disagreements over the method of their upbringing and over control of trust funds set up by their parents.

Emilie was the first to leave home, at the age of 16. She was a postulant in the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Sainte Agathe, Quebec, where she died of suffocation during an epileptic seizure in August, 1954.

Marie was 23 when she married Mr. Houle in 1954. They separated eight years later. At the time of her 35th birthday, Marie had placed her two children in a foster home operated by nuns. Friends were deeply worried about her physical condition and apparent depression.

Marie entered a cloistered convent, the Servants of the Most Blessed Sacrament in Quebec City, after leaving the family home. She was prevented from taking her final vows because of her frail physical condition. She then entered an Oblate convent in Bichet, Quebec, but left there also while still a postulant. In 1956, she opened a florist shop in Montreal, which failed six months later.

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of her 35th birthday, Marie had placed her two children in a foster home operated by nuns. Friends were deeply worried about her physical condition and apparent depression.

Marie entered a cloistered convent, the Servants of the Most

Blessed Sacrament in Quebec City, after leaving the family home. She was prevented from taking her final vows because of her frail physical condition. She then entered an Oblate convent in Bichet, Quebec, but left there also while still a postulant. In 1956, she opened a florist shop in Montreal, which failed six months later.

LAOS

New Round in a Pocket War

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—Last September, the government forces in this divided country scored an unexpected and spectacular military success: They drove the North Vietnamese invaders and their sole local client, the Pathet Lao, from the Plain des Jarres, a strategic region in the mountainous North that had been seized by the Communists since 1967.

The mood in Vientiane then was one of elation, the more so since the surprise victory followed a Communist dry-season offensive that had moved the Communists further westward than they had been in previous campaigns. The war in Laos, as follows a pattern of North Vietnamese advances during the dry season, to be abandoned when the summer rains make supply and support of the troops impossible.

But even in their elation, Lao officials and the Americans, whose aerial bombing, logistic support and tactical guidance are the sine qua non of resistance to the invasion,

said that no doubt the territorial gains of the summer would be erased when the Communists returned to the offensive early in 1970.

This is what happened in the last two weeks. The government forces, following American counsel, not to put up a great struggle, withdrew from the plain, as the Communist offensive got rolling. They withdrew with minimal losses and in reasonable order. Thus, the situation in Laos last week was back to where it was last summer, with the Communists in command of the plain that controls the country's major roadways.

Favorable Weather

The Communist forces were said to be consolidating their gains. They have taken positions, they held last June, and they have two or three more months of favorable weather for whatever military action they may decide to take.

But they have also to contend with the fact that in their hasty retreat from the Plain des Jarres last September they left behind great stocks of supplies spread in caches throughout the plain that sustained their operations. These supplies were lost, and the plain has to be restocked under heavy American bombardment of their main route of supply.

Reports, not denied by the United States, have circulated of the use of the big B-52 bombers on two occasions. The American bomber, which has been used to pound the Ho Chi Minh trail in eastern Laos bordering South Vietnam, had not previously been committed in northern Laos.

The situation, in the view of Lao and American military sources as well as uninvolved experts, is difficult, as it is every year at this time, but not critical. And yet, the United States and other countries of the West show signs of alarm, and speak of the likelihood of American escalation and the possibility of the commitment of American ground troops.

Conflicting Briefings

Reporters from all over the world flock here to discuss around the swimming pool of the Lao Xang Hotel the sometimes conflicting briefing of meager military action by Lao and American officials. Meanwhile, the Lao Chief of Staff went to a royal wedding in Nepal this weekend, and the people of Vientiane yawn and complain that the hot season seems to be early this year.

Viewed from Vientiane, the excitement seems overblown and the result of a long and angry debate focused on a false issue. No serious observer here believes that the North Vietnamese will go far enough to raise the issue of a commitment of American ground forces—or that America could do in Laos what she is being pressed to undo in Vietnam.

The United States is countering the North Vietnamese invasion of Laos, a violation of the Geneva Accords of 1962, with heavy bombing and a dominant position in equipping and counseling the government forces, regular and clandestine, equally in violation of the 1962 agreement. The United States feels that since North Vietnam does not admit its invasion, it would give Hanoi a negotiating advantage in concluding the American riposte.

The controversy engendered in the American Congress and press by this policy of secrecy is regarded by independent ob-

servers here as stemming from two causes: concern over so obvious a departure from the American tradition of informing the public on what the government is doing, and fear that the secrecy cloaks developments which may be drawing the United States into another Vietnam. This fear, however, in the opinion of knowledgeable sources here, is based on an exaggerated view of North Vietnam's objectives in Laos.

Twofold Aims

The North Vietnamese, as these analysts see the situation, have shown no indication that their aim in Laos, as distinct from South Vietnam, is to take over a country. Their aim is thought to be twofold:

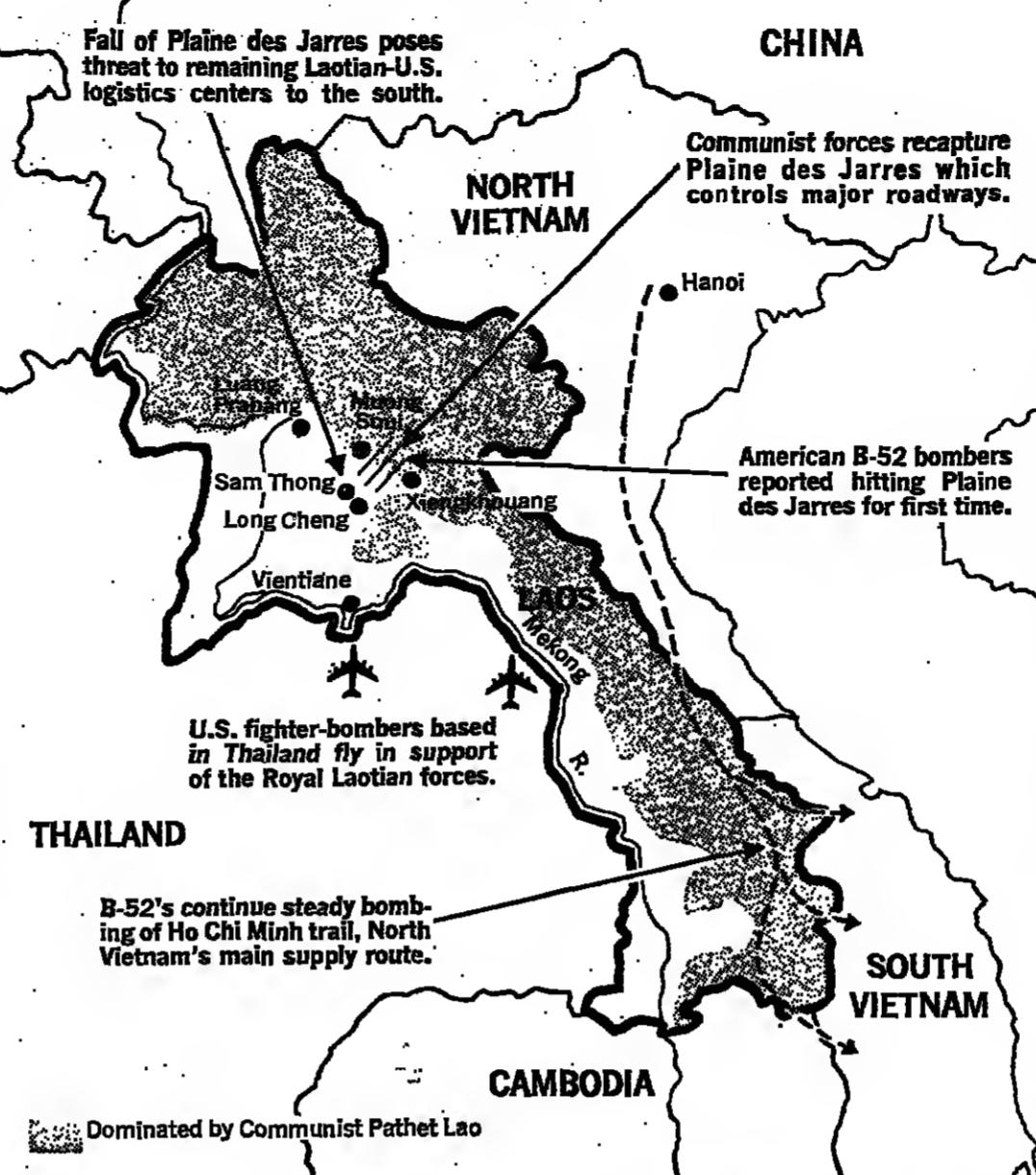
In southern Laos, Hanoi's objective is to control the region

Communist Challenge in Laos

CHINA

Communist forces recapture Plain des Jarres which controls major roadways.

American B-52 bombers reported hitting Plain des Jarres for first time.



CAMBODIA

THAILAND

B-52's continue steady bombing of Ho Chi Minh trail, North Vietnam's main supply route.

Dominated by Communist Pathet Lao

Profile of Laos

Population: 2,825,000, mostly Lao and Thai-speaking mountain tribes, 95 percent rural.

Area and Topography: 91,429 sq. mi., about the size of Oregon. Northern Laos mainly jungle-covered mountains; Southern Laos, arid limestone terraces.

Capitals: Vientiane (administrative), Luang Prabang (royal).

Government: Constitutional parliamentary monarchy headed by King Savang Vatthana. Prince Souvanna Phouma has been premier since 1962.

After 56 years as a French protectorate and a brief Japanese occupation in WW II, Laos became an independent state within the French union in 1949. But it soon became part of the Indochina battleground. The Pathet Lao, a Communist nationalist movement, rebelled against the government in the early 1960s. Peace was restored under terms of the 1954 Geneva Conference ending the Indochina war, and Laos was established as an independent state under a neutralist-Pathet Lao coalition.

Peace was short-lived. In 1960 the coalition broke down, and more fighting erupted. The 1962 Geneva Agreement imposed a truce and supposedly guaranteed Laos's neutrality. But again, the accord broke down and fighting has continued off and on ever since. The civil war has divided the country politically between the Communist-supported Pathet Lao and the Western-supported neutralist-rightist coalition. The Communists control the eastern half, including the Ho Chi Minh supply route; the government the western half, with most of the rice land and small cities.

Without aid from the United States, Laos could not exist as a contemporary nation. The United States provides \$50 million annually and equips and advises the Royal armed forces. The North Vietnamese supply and lead the Pathet Lao.

Fitting Some of the Pieces in the Chinese Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)
thizers," he said to his chief ideological adviser, Chen Po-ta. "After 15 years, we now control the other two-thirds."

It is also clear that Chairman Mao had difficulty obtaining information. "During the last decade," he wrote at the time of the failure of the Great Leap forward, a crash program for economic development in 1958, "there was not a single comrade who suggested or dared to expose defects in our plans."

Indeed Chairman Mao got his information by being an avid reader. The documents are filled with his comments after reading reports on such varied subjects as the establishment of a work-study program in a provincial university or ways to improve local newspapers.

During the Cultural Revolution, after reading a report on destruction of the students movement, Chairman Mao wrote angrily to Defense Minister Lin Piao, the party's deputy chairman, and Premier Zhou En-lai: "I have gone through this case. Things cannot go on this way. Let the Central Committee issue an instruction against this. Next, write an editorial."

Red Guard Papers

The documents had been made available to the Red Guards when the Maoist leadership decided, as part of its overall effort to revitalize the party during the Cultural Revolution, to relax controls over the circulation of classified documents.

Several of the pamphlets, whose title pages bear the warning, "Internal party documents: take security precautions," have been published in recent months by the U.S. government. They deal with the period from the late 1950s to the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Two more pamphlets, which cover the period from 1955 to 1967, have been made available by the State Department to The New York Times. In one of these new documents Chairman Mao asserted in 1955 that after 15 years in power there were still many people who his regime did not control.

"Right now one-third of the nation's power is controlled by the enemy or enemy sympath-

ers," he said to his chief ideological adviser, Chen Po-ta. "After 15 years, we now control the other two-thirds."

Because of the nature of the Mao papers and their slightly mysterious origin, at first some doubts were raised about their authenticity. But after examination, both academic and government specialists now feel certain that the documents are genuine.

One government analyst who has spent years studying Chairman Mao said: "Whenever you get documents of this length, with exact date and place given, it is pretty hard to forge them. We would catch most fakery."

His language is often blunt and earthy, filled with vivid metaphors. Referring to a third century general, Chairman Mao said: "I am like Chang Fei, who although crude, was careful at times."

Elitism Feared

Chairman Mao's greatest power, Prof. Oksenberg believes, derived from his ability to dominate party conferences. He prevented the formation of an opposition bloc by continually changing the size and composition of the members who attended. Prof. Oksenberg said.

One of the most important

documents is Mr. Mao's previously unpublished speech at the 1958 conference called at Lushan, a mountain resort in central China, to discuss the failure of the Great Leap in agriculture and industry. The speech discloses the chairman's forceful personality and his use of guerrilla tactics to overcome his powerful critics.

After keeping silent for two weeks to let the opposition show itself, Chairman Mao finally counterattacked. "You have spoken so much," he said hittingly, "permit me to talk some now, won't you?"

He notes two key themes in Chairman Mao's thoughts that culminated in the Cultural Revolution: his strong egalitarian bent, with his belief in the necessity of keeping close to the masses; and a feeling that conflict is inherently beneficial.

Elitism Feared

"Comrades, you should analyze your own responsibility and your stomachs will feel much more comfortable if you move your bowels and break wind."

At the same time, Chairman Mao's speeches often seem vague and rambling, jumping from subject to subject. Prof. Oksenberg thinks the chairman

may be intentionally vague, never committing himself so that he can always blame his subordinates if a policy proves a failure.

Another valuable feature of the documents, a government specialist points out, is that "you can almost see here the Cultural Revolution taking shape in Mao's mind, growing out of his vision of the ideal society and China's failure to achieve it."

He notes two key themes in Chairman Mao's thoughts that culminated in the Cultural Revolution: his strong egalitarian bent, with his belief in the necessity of keeping close to the masses; and a feeling that conflict is inherently beneficial.

Elitism Feared

"I have spent much time in the rural areas with the peasants and was deeply moved by the many things they knew," Chairman Mao said in a 1966 speech. "Their knowledge was rich. I was no match for them."

But the documents also show

that Mr. Mao became increasingly worried during the 1960s that the party was becoming elitist and bureaucratic and was no longer keeping itself pure by contact with the masses.

"At present some comrades fear mass discussion very much," he warned in 1962. "They fear that the masses may put forward views different from the leaders. This attitude is extremely bad. Comrades, we are revolutionaries."

In a directive on public health work just before the Cultural Revolution began, Chairman Mao displayed hostility to intellectuals who he felt were divorced from the masses and consequently useless to society. Asserting that the Ministry of Public Health had not done enough for the peasants, he suggested that it be renamed the "Lords' Ministry."

"The more books a person reads," he observed, "the more stupid he becomes."

In Prof. Oksenberg's interpretation, the documents show that the Cultural Revolution was not a power struggle, but rather a

test designed and initiated by Chairman Mao to find men in the party who were true revolutionaries and therefore worthy of succeeding him.

Final Test?

"The final test of whether or not socialism will make it," Chairman Mao said to the Central Committee in 1966, "will be decided by you putting politics in command and your going among the masses where together with them you will carry out the great Cultural Revolution."

At another meeting in 1966 he said: "I will feel sorry if you do not pass the test. I share your anxieties."

The specialists have also been fascinated by Chairman Mao's change in attitude toward the violence and disorder of the Cultural Revolution. At first he clearly held to the view that conflict is valuable, exposing the enemy and resolving underlying problems.

In a speech discussing the Cultural Revolution in August, 1966, Chairman Mao stated: "I firmly believe that a few months of disturbances will be mostly for the good."

But as the extent of trouble caused by the Red Guards began to become apparent, Chairman Mao moderated his view. "I did not expect that one [wall] poster and the Red Guards would cause so much trouble," he admitted in October, 1966.

The third and ultimate North Vietnamese objective, in the view of many officials here, has been to establish in Laos a base for infiltration and subversion into Thailand.

By the end of the week, sources with access to intel-

ligence

Russians Find Some Bad Acting, File Film Protest in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has lodged a complaint through the Copenhagen Embassy against the Danish police about the Alfred Hitchcock spy film "Topaz," Foreign Ministry official said today.

The Russians are angry because two Danish policemen played Communist agents during shooting of the film in Copenhagen last summer. "They did it in such a clumsy way we could have done it better ourselves," Russian Chargé d'Affaires R. Bondar said.

Asked whether he saw the film, Mr. Bondar answered, "Yes, and I didn't even find it thrilling."

A letter of complaint had been handed in at the Foreign Ministry, the official said. "It will be forwarded to the police department concerned—the traffic police—through the Justice Ministry," he said.

The Russians apparently resented the clumsiness of the film agents when a high ranking Communist agent defects to the Americans.

"In my opinion the film made just as much fun with the Americans," said Joern Sindahl, one of the policemen.

Police Director Peter M. Christensen refused to comment on the case.

The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva Accords into which they entered in 1962.

Lyndon B. Johnson, Jan. 18, 1965

ident Nixon would not send combat troops to Laos without the consent of Congress.

A congressional amendment to a current appropriations bill forbids the dispatch of ground forces to Thailand or Laos. That, plus the almost certain public opposition, severely restricts the President's hand.

Further, widening the war from Vietnam into a Southeast Asian war would jeopardize U.S. efforts to negotiate a limitation on strategic arms with the Soviet Union and to improve communications with Communist China.



Red Guards armed with the Thoughts of Mao at a 1966 rally in Peking.

Keystone



Today this Space Ship

AP Wirephoto

Archivalized



Sheaves Paris for New York.

Presenting our Parisian Premier:

5:30 this afternoon our 747 lifts off for New York.

And from then on you can stretch out, spread out, watch the movie, snooze, quaff, nibble, and enjoy a New York flight like you've never done before. We even have separate sections for non-smokers.

In fact, you'll probably just be getting used to the

idea that you are really on a plane, when you'll find yourself in New York.

But don't take our word for it, take our 747. Any Pan Am Travel Agent or Pan Am can get you details, reservations and all the travel help you'll ever need. Today, tomorrow, any day you say.

Ready? Allons-y. **Pan Am's 747**

The plane with all the room in the world.

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'Benign Neglect'

It was unfortunate that Mr. Moynihan's most recent report got into the public domain. Very few documents intended for a restricted and specialized group travel well in a broader field. And there is grave danger that Mr. Moynihan's phrase, "benign neglect," will capture attention to the exclusion of the very sound matter that makes up the bulk of his statement.

"Benign neglect" was not well chosen to describe what Mr. Moynihan evidently had in mind. The conditions which led to its original inclusion in Lord Durham's celebrated report—which was a cornerstone of present-day Canada—were quite different from those described by President Nixon's chief adviser on America's social problems. The "benign neglect" by the British government of its Canadian dependencies had led to a growth of self-reliance in matters of government which made a degree of autonomy practicable. What Mr. Moynihan counsels is a period in which "Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades." It is a difference in emphasis that Mr. Moynihan has in mind—"seeking to avoid situations in which extremists of either race are given opportunities for martyrdom, heroics, histrionics or whatever."

Unhappily, the fact that such advice has been given an administration which already is accused of forfeiting "moral leadership" in this area—and by a prestigious social scientist—creates one of those inflammatory situations. The extremists will read into the advice whatever they want, and overlook Mr. Moynihan's sound appraisal of both the progress that has been made in bettering the economic and educational opportunities for the blacks, and the worsening state of social alienation of the black community.

This situation will not yield to any kind of neglect. While emphasizing the positive, and extending the area of public preoccupation to include Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans may help to re-establish dialogue, in place of a mere exchange of absolutes, it will not, of itself, cure the problems of the ghettos or of the crime that breeds there. Mr. Moynihan was fully conscious of that. His first emphasis is on the failure of administration programs intended to meet these conditions to get off the ground. But his advice will be taken as a plea for apathy—which it certainly is not—and a challenge to extremists—which it specifically seeks to avoid.

There is much in the current Moynihan report that can be read with profit. There is much in it that should be discussed calmly, and many of its implications that should be reflected in sound legislation. The tone is keyed to the low-profile, common-sense, unemotional image that the Nixon administration has been seeking, in both the conduct of domestic and foreign affairs. But, like the gaudy phrases in the speeches of Vice-President Agnew, that "benign neglect" can wreck the best of intentions.

The ABM vs. SALT

The administration has shifted arguments for expanding the Safeguard antiballistic missile system (ABM) beyond the two Minuteman sites approved by a single Senate vote last year. But the change is more apparent than real.

President Nixon on January 30 stressed Communist China's possible missiles of the future as the threat requiring Safeguard extension now; he argued that a country-wide area defense of population centers had become "absolutely essential" and would be "virtually infallible" against China. Defense Secretary Laird's \$1.5-billion budget request, on the contrary, has now returned to last year's emphasis on a Soviet threat to American ICBMs. It limits new ABM construction to a third Minuteman base, with a fourth to be surveyed for future work; only small sums are to be spent on anti-Chinese area defense.

None of this means that the administration's perception of the threat and what needs to be done about it has changed. All that has changed evidently is its estimate of the kind of ABM increase it can sell to Congress at this time—a time when strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), with Russia approach in Vienna April 16.

Mr. Laird's lengthy "Defense Report" indicates a determination over the next few years to press ahead with more Minuteman defense and also with an anti-Chinese area defense which, he asserts, is "crucial" and cannot be affected by SALT. "The Soviets," Mr. Laird argues, "have no control over the Communist Chinese, whose threat we must therefore cope with regardless of SALT."

For the moment, however, a fund request for construction of a first anti-Chinese ABM site in Washington State has been deleted from the budget, as urged by Senator Jackson, Democrat of Washington, as well as by the State Department. The State Department argued that an anti-Chinese system, if undertaken before Vienna and without the agreement of Moscow, would be seen as a long step toward a heavy anti-Soviet defense of U.S. cities.

Serious doubts remain about the effectiveness of the Safeguard system. Two of the

main technical arguments against Safeguard made by academic scientists last year are admitted indirectly in Secretary Laird's Defense Report now. He acknowledges that there are cheaper ways to defend Minuteman unless "the full area defense" against China is being built anyway. And he admits that "the (Soviet) threat could actually turn out to be considerably larger than the Safeguard defense is designed to handle."

Mr. Laird pays lip service to President Nixon's commitment to add no more ABMs each year than is shown necessary by an annual review of technical developments, the Communist threat and the progress of the SALT talks. But his exposition of the options ahead suggests the administration already has decided that the full twelve-site, \$12-billion Safeguard program is the minimum that will be needed, even if a freeze of offensive delivery vehicles at present levels could be achieved in the SALT talks.

Mr. Laird disingenuously claims that Safeguard expansion will enable the United States for another year "to pursue SALT without ourselves exacerbating the arms-control environment" by stepping up offensive missile deployment, as Moscow is doing. But the \$1.7 billion he is asking for MIRV multiple warhead missiles in the new budget, added to previous funds, will more than double the 1,700 separately targetable delivery vehicles now in the American strategic offensive missile forces.

The White House asserts that its ongoing ABM and MIRV programs, threatening another round in the arms race, provide incentive for the Russians to reach agreement in the SALT talks. This claim might be convincing if, at the same time, a freeze of offensive and defensive delivery vehicles at present levels were proposed. But all indications are that the administration prefers to complete its ABM and MIRV buildups before a halt is sought.

If Congress approves the requested funds for Safeguard it will be adding another dangerous twist to the upward spiral of terror through which the nuclear rivals are making the world progressively less safe for all mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brandt's London Visit
It is now just over four months since Herr Brandt became West Germany's first postwar Social-Democrat chancellor. The 100-day period, which rightly or wrongly is regarded as a newcomer's test of style, has passed well. Revaluation was accomplished, as promised, and with success. More significant—and more tricky—has been the chancellor's approach to his Communist neighbors in the East, including East Germany.

It is too early for this to produce concrete results, so that it is unfair to blame him for their absence. But he has broken through many psychological barriers, without any impression of over-eagerness, and this has needed skill. So much has been said, not least in Britain, about the need for a detente in Europe, that it would be

churlish not to give credit to the man who at present is making the pace.

—From The Times (London).

Trading With Rhodesia

The Republic of Rhodesia is in precisely the same moral situation as the Republic of South Africa. If it is wrong to trade with the one, it is wrong to trade with the other. If Mr. Vorster's government is recognized by the rest of the world, so should Mr. Smith's be.

The sanctions will inevitably peter out, and the net result of Mr. Wilson's policy will be to have demonstrated the powerlessness of both Britain and the United Nations to dictate the development of South Africa.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 2, 1885

SPAIN. In both Houses of the Cortes last night several patriotic speeches were delivered by the members, who declared that they would support the Government in preserving peace in Cuba. The Government, apprehensive of still further developments in the revolt in Cuba, has given definite orders to the transport department of the Royal Navy for the immediate conveyance of seven battalions of 900 men each from Spain to Havana. Several encounters have occurred near Guantanamo.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1920

NEW YORK. An unusually large number of lad from the sandlots, from college teams and from the minors, will have an opportunity to display their wares in fast baseball company during the coming season. Top managers such as John McGraw of the N.Y. Giants, Connie Mack of the Philadelphia A's, plus others such as Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cards will look over prospects like George Kelly, Frank Frisch, Al Schacht, George Uhle, Charley Grimm and scores of other hopefuls.



'It's Guaranteed to Keep You From Being Eaten by Chinese Dragons.'

Superjobs in Superpowers

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON. The structure of the U.S. government has not kept pace with the quantum jump in American power and global responsibility and, despite creation of new devices such as the CIA, the Defense Department, a separate Air Force and a national security assistant to the President, administrative machinery continues to lag behind requirements.

This has troubled our leadership in the past. At one time, for example, President Truman considered suggesting creation of a Secretary of Foreign Affairs to share the Secretary of State's burden and perhaps to handle the increasing need for diplomatic travel.

One who has given much thought to the basic problem is Clark Clifford, friend of three Presidents (Truman, Kennedy, Johnson), former Defense Secretary, and a man who, although now retired from public office, has great prestige and influence here. While John F. Kennedy was still a Senator, Clifford testified on this subject before his subcommittee.

Clifford's theory is that much of our governmental machinery has become archaic and that what was designed as an adequate ruling apparatus for thirteen small agricultural communities called "states" two centuries ago is essentially obsolete today. Although there have been continual alterations since then, Clifford considers it remarkable that so few constitutional changes have been made.

The Vice Presidency

"One of the most archaic of our inherited institutions is that of the Presidency," he says. "The President wears six hats: Chief Executive, commander of the armed forces, formulator of foreign policy, principal ceremonial officer, innovator of legislation, and head of his political party. No real machinery is provided for the President to conduct his office efficiently along these lines. We should draw lessons from modern corporate development to help the Government."

"There should be a constitutional amendment changing the function of the Vice President, who still

represents an antiquated anachronism as part of both the Secretary of State to travel abroad." Clifford acknowledged that in an operational sense the relatively new office of national security adviser to the President, now held by Henry Kissinger, goes part way toward this formula but is necessary toward this formula but is necessary to prevent the President from being let into the White House and have an office and a staff next to the President in order to assume some of the load.

"For example, he could take over most ceremonial duties, relieving the President of much time spent with visitors and dividing this function the way it is done elsewhere—between the Queen and Prime Minister in England, the President and Prime Minister in France, the President and Chancellor in Germany. We already have the titular office required; we don't need a Prime Minister; we have the Vice President. He should be assigned to take over many of the President's ceremonial and party functions."

Set of Duties

Clifford's point is that no matter

how well a President and Vice President work as a team, the Vice President has no real institutionalized role other than to wait for something to happen to the President. It is ridiculous not to give the theoretical Number Two man a set of legally specified duties that make him an executive vice-president and effective right hand. This would allow the President more time to think and more time to apply himself to critical national and international responsibilities.

Moreover, Clifford urges a second change to modernize the Government's superpower role. He recommends creation of an extra-constitutional official—one step above Cabinet level—for the direct application of both foreign policy and national security.

"Nowadays foreign policy and national security are so intertwined that they must be administered in a new way. Their complexity has increased by geometric, not arithmetic, progression. I think it desirable to set up a kind of super-Secretary over both State and Defense to combine their functions in the national interest. The job of the two departments is

that while its policy might find a welcome today, in the long run it will lead to embarrassing and perhaps irreversible loss of visibility."

MICHAEL SCHONEBECK

He, Nigeria.

Panther 'Arsenal'

I object to the headline reading "12 White Panthers of Panthers Seized With Arsenal of Raid" in the Feb. 24 edition of the IHT. The story beneath reveals that the "arsenal" consisted of one shotgun, three pistols, three knives and some ammunition. In the United States, many households are better armed.

PETER SHOWLER

Paris.

Operation Headstart

"Revolutionary pacifist" Dellinger says, "Sending us to prison, punishing us, cannot solve the problems of the country."

No, but what a beautiful, beautiful start.

JACK MCCOY.

Stockholm.

The Worst of Dangers, The Worst of Crimes'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. The idea is beginning to get around that poverty in America is not merely an expensive nuisance but a menace to the security of the Republic—what George Bernard Shaw once called "the worst of dangers, the worst of crimes." This idea is spreading from John Kenneth Galbraith and Pat Moynihan to Richard Nixon and Wilbur Mills, which is quite a distance, and it has now produced a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee for a system of income maintenance for poor families in the United States.

This may very well be the most important thing that has happened in the politics of the country since Richard Nixon moved into the White House. You can lose your way by arguing about Mr. Nixon's motives and Mr. Mills' parliamentary tactics but when a conservative Republican administration and a conservative Ways and Means Committee agree that poverty is not inevitable but intolerable, it is fairly clear that something significant has happened in America.

The guess here is that thoughtful conservatives in both parties can no longer live happily with their old assumptions and prejudices. This much poverty and this much wealth in the same country, they seem to be saying, is unfair, indecent, and what is more, it is dangerous. They are affronted by the meanness, inefficiency and corruption of the old Democratic welfare system, and want to be fair, but mainly, they are scared.

Old Attitudes

This is probably a good thing. It brings the problem of poverty in America down from the realm of ideology and charity on to the more solid ground of self-interest. President Nixon and Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee have not suddenly adopted a new philosophy. No doubt they still see many of the poor as moral invalids and pugnacious rebels, and vaguely regard poverty as a whole-some tonic for lazy people. There is still a lot of the old attitude around: "If a man is indolent, let him be poor. If he is drunk, let him be poor. If he is a gentleman, let him be poor."

But officials and politicians are no longer saying, "Blessed are the poor," for they now see poverty as a threat, which must be appeased, if not removed, in the conservative interests of security.

Wilbur Mills has accepted the principle of a guaranteed annual "income maintenance" for poor American families, not because he has suddenly decided that the poor are noble and deserving. Like his namesake, John St. Paul Mills, he no doubt insists that the working man is neither an entirely frank nor an entirely honest individual who should be treated as a "tramp-like saint." But Wilbur

Mills is beginning to see that poverty is an infectious disease, as is the President.

It has been a long time since George Bernard Shaw made poverty over a quarter of a century ago. All the other crimes and virtues compared to poverty, he said. There are millions of people, abject people, dirty people, ill-educated people, who pollute society and physical and moral happiness of society and, for fear that they will rise up against us and drag us down into the abyss.

Shaw's Proclamation

"Such poverty as we have in our great cities," G.R.S. says, "more than a generation ago, degrades the poor, and its neighborhood in which they live. And whatever can degrade neighborhood can degrade a country and a continent and the whole civilized world. It is only a large neighborhood."

"It's bad effects cannot be avoided by the rich. When the rich produces outbreaks of virulent infectious disease, as it always does sooner or later, the rich catch it. This much poverty and this much wealth in the same country, they seem to be saying, is unfair, indecent, and what is more, it is dangerous. They are affronted by the meanness, inefficiency and corruption of the old Democratic welfare system, and want to be fair, but mainly, they are scared.

The guess here is that thoughtful conservatives in both parties can no longer live happily with their old assumptions and prejudices. This much poverty and this much wealth in the same country, they seem to be saying, is unfair, indecent, and what is more, it is dangerous. They are affronted by the meanness, inefficiency and corruption of the old Democratic welfare system, and want to be fair, but mainly, they are scared.

People will be able to themselves as they please when they are in or out of poverty, but then they will not be able to put the rights and wrongs of poverty from their walks, nor to feel sure to day that its most vicious evil will not result through their strongest guards."

This is the meaning of the acceptance of the income maintenance bill in the Ways and Means Committee in Washington now. President Nixon and Chairman Mills have finally agreed. Wilbur Mills has accepted the principle of a guaranteed annual "income maintenance" for poor American families, not because he has suddenly decided that the poor are noble and deserving. Like his namesake, John St. Paul Mills, he no doubt insists that the working man is neither an entirely frank nor an entirely honest individual who should be treated as a "tramp-like saint." But Wilbur

Future of the Balance

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON. Because the President's opponents are now in retreat on so many other fronts, they are likely to make the second round of the ABM fight the big show of this congressional session. Hence they have a duty to tell the country, in plain terms, their answers to two plain questions:

Are they in fact ready to see the nuclear balance progressively deteriorate until, in about 1975, the balance favors the Soviets by a ratio of five-to-one? And they will also have another 200 of their larger, more old-fashioned intercontinental missiles, like our Titans.

And do they really think that the President of the United States ought to be required to make very grave decisions about the Middle East, for instance, with the unhappy knowledge that the Soviets have this enormous nuclear margin over the U.S.?

As to the future nuclear balance, the facts are both clear and grim. The very heavy Soviet missiles, known as the SS-9 is a Minuteman-destroyer, and nothing else. The ABMs are wanted to protect the Minuteman missiles, the growing core of our deterrent, from Soviet SS-9s. But suppose the Liberal Democrats and their allies prevent ABM deployment.

In that event, at the present rate of Soviet deployment of the SS-9s, the entire Minuteman component of the American nuclear force will be neutralized by 1975. After neutralization, the Minuteman missiles will in fact have no remaining weight in the nuclear balance, even if they are still in their silos. For the balance must be calculated on the basis of what will happen in the event of an attack.

What Will Be Left

Since our few remaining Titan missiles will also be neutralized, that will leave the B-52 bombers of the Strategic Air Command, plus the Polaris-Poseidon missiles of our nuclear submarine fleet. But in the case of the bombers, a kind of neutralization has already occurred. All B-52 bases are in fact within range of the 300 Soviet ballistic missiles carried on the non-nuclear missile submarines already at sea.

After neutralization, therefore, the one remaining U.S. force that can still be depended upon will be the missiles on the Polaris-Poseidon submarines. These will number just above 600 by 1975.

Eurobonds

New Occidental Petroleum Issue Awaited as Possible 'Spoiler'

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 1.—The last few days of February slipped by without a new 9 percent straight-dollar Eurobond announcement and investment bankers are asking whether another issue has passed into history.

On the betting that it has passed, investors spent last week trying to buy the ones already issued and bid up most of them on the secondary market. Nevertheless, it was being rumored that Occidental Petroleum would "spoil the market" by coming out with a 9.25 percent coupon. Queries to the residential people in the United States elicited that they were indeed considering issuing a Eurobond, but they refused any comment about the details.

The dearth of 9 percenters, however, does not mean the market was without new issues. Mitsubishi Electric announced a \$15 million, 15-year convertible carrying a 7 percent coupon. It is expected that there will be a 12 percent conversion premium.

This will be only the third convertible issued so far this year, and the second from Japan after Toshiba. The rumor still has it that the new convertible will do quite well—especially if it has a number of things going for it.

The size is relatively modest compared, for example, to Toshiba's \$25 million (scaled down from the originally-announced \$30 million). The coupon is also half a percentage point higher than Toshiba's. But the real criterion is the record high 2 percent commission that bankers will get for moving the bonds. The going rate has been 1.75 percent on Japanese issues.

The incentive to sell the issue, according to some sources,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

was necessary because this is a difficult market in which to sell convertibles. Toshiba, for example again, did not go well and at the end of last week dealers were quoting 93 1/2 bid, 95 asked.

A spokesman for Kidder Peabody, manager of the Mitsubishi bond, said the move was "no reflection either on the state of the market or the quality of the issuer. We just want to do a good selling job," he said.

Trust Houses, Britain's largest hotel group, is planning to raise \$15 million. The 10-year bond will have a 7.75 percent coupon and warrants give to each \$1,000 bond 250 (the holder to subscribe \$50 (100) in cash for Trust Houses common stock at a price still to be determined. The option warrants will be valid from Nov. 1, 1970 to March 31, 1981.

Part of the funds will be used to finance the group's expansion on the Continent, where it is not too well known. However, it is well known at home and the issue is said to be going well.

Banking sources report a number of (nameless) convertibles sitting in their drawers waiting for an improvement on Wall Street. But they say they will be watching the Mitsubishi and Trust Houses reception for a clue to the state of that end of the Eurobond market.

Other new issue news included the year's first unit of account. The Province of Manitoba is floating a 12-year loan denominated in the virtually prime rate.

Later on Friday prices really

Economic Indicators WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Feb. 21	Price	Feb. 14	Price	Feb. 13
Commodity Index	114.1	114.0	105.7	105.7	105.7
"Currency in Circulation	\$82,000,000	\$82,200,000	\$75,400,000	\$75,400,000	\$75,400,000
"Conf. Ind. Inv. loans	\$30,500,000	\$30,500,000	\$28,500,000	\$28,500,000	\$28,500,000
Steel production (tons)	2,640,900	2,630,000	2,755,000	2,755,000	2,755,000
Motor vehicle production	1,445,581	1,411,533	1,411,533	1,411,533	1,411,533
Dairy oil production (bbls.)	8,551,000	8,518,000	8,518,000	8,518,000	8,518,000
Elect. Power gen. loadings	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
Business failures	205	205	214	214	214
Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.					

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Item	Prior Month	1969
Employed	72,113,000	72,000,000	72,000,000
Unemployed	4,406,000	4,322,000	2,576,000
Industrial production	169.9	171.1	169.4
"Personal Income"	\$778,000,000	\$770,800,000	\$718,100,000
Construction contracts	205	218	204
"Money supply"	\$180,000,000	\$182,500,000	\$181,000,000
"Munici. inventories"	\$98,533,000	\$98,265,000	\$98,579,000
"Exports"	\$23,235,000	\$23,387,000	\$23,866,000
"Imports"	\$35,007,000	\$35,217,000	\$34,945,000
"Agriculture" are for the preceding month.			

Commodity Index based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted Index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are from the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Prices on Amex, Over-Counter Advance in Quiet Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—Prices on the Over-the-Counter Market and on the American Stock Exchange mostly advanced last week in comparatively quiet trading.

The American Stock Exchange's price change index reflected the better tone of the market. It closed at 28.80, 17 cents above the week before. Most of the gain occurred on Friday when the indicator rose 10 cents.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 16,225,835 shares, compared with 19,453,410 shares a week ago. There were only four trading days last week because of Washington's birthday.

In Over-the-Counter trading, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues advanced 1.24 points to finish the week at 414.39.

Resisting the upturn, Amer-

ican Medicorp and the Chilton Corp. each fell 3 points. Bradford Computer slipped 4 and Oxy Catalyst dropped 3 1/2.

Increased institutional buying and the insurance group higher and most of the bank stocks rose in active trading.

On the American Exchange, the most actively traded issue of the week was Syntex, which lost 3 3/4 to 36 with 628,600 shares changing hands. The company reported lower profits for the quarter ended Jan. 31.

The second most heavily traded issue was Canadian Homestead, which dropped 2 1/2 to 11 1/8 on turnover of 518,800 shares.

In third spot was Wabash Magnetics, which eased a point to 23 1/8 on 223,000 shares.

New Indications of Easier Credit in U.S.

Push N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Higher

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).

Prices of both stocks and bonds last week moved upward for the fourth week, basically on the expectation that easier monetary policy and generally lower interest rates are just around the corner.

Economic and business conditions are felt to be changing enough to permit the Federal Reserve System to relax the tight rein it has held on credit since 1968.

The economy is winding up its second successive quarter of reduced real growth and the federal budget has been tailored to provide a continued restrictive impact. The financial markets feel therefore that the necessary path has been paved for an easier monetary policy.

Declines were reported in durable goods, auto sales and in the government's index of economic indicators. There was also a small increase in machine-tool orders for January and an encouragingly smaller increase in industrial wholesale prices in February than in other recent months.

central bank may soon shift its course. Duane Saunders, vice-president of the Chemical Bank, said Thursday that "any sign of ease that comes out strong and clear" would probably cause the credit markets to move dramatically higher in price and lower in yield.

A Familiar Pattern

Meanwhile, the week's supply of economic and business statistics continued in the pattern that has prevailed since fall—a slowing economy with inflationary pressures still strong.

Shipments of durables also were down by \$400 million during January, leaving the backlog of unfilled orders at \$85.5 billion.

Auto Industry Sag

News from Detroit last week told of further slippage in new-car sales and fresh cutbacks in production.

Sales for the 10 days of mid-February fell about 18 percent from the 1969 volume after a drop of more than 10 percent during the first 10 days of the month. General Motors suffered the worst decline in the latest period, with sales off 24 percent.

GM announced a new round of production cutbacks that will result in indefinite layoffs for 2,200 workers, and Ford said it would close six of its 17 assembly plants in March for periods of 5 to 11 days, with a total of 17,200 employees laid off.

The problems of the auto industry were also reflected in Ford's 12.3 percent drop in profits for the fourth quarter of last year and Chrysler's announcement that it would raise its offering of debt securities in the week of March 9 to \$200 million instead of the originally planned \$150 million. Chrysler projected a deficit of \$10 million to \$10 million for the current quarter.

The government's report last week on the movement of its index of "leading" economic indicators, which had been essentially stable since early 1968 with changes of only one-tenth of 1 percent quarterly, had an unusually large decline of 1.8 percent in January. Some of the 12 components, however, were still missing and final figures on the index may therefore be altered.

There is also an indication of a slower business pace in the January report on machine-tool orders, which were only 2 percent above December's total but a sharp 12.7 percent below a year ago.

All of the week's economic news, however, was not adverse or indicative of declining business. In addition to the welcome slowing in industrial prices, there were signs of a continuing boom in chain-store sales and surveys of capital spending by business.

The Labor Department's preliminary report on wholesale prices for February showed a gain of three-tenths of 1 percent from the January level.

The industrial price sector was up only two-tenths of 1 percent, about half the recent monthly increases. The 1 percent jump in farm product prices prevented a better showing for the overall index.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The rejection by the Securities and Exchange Commission of two key elements of the New York Stock Exchange's plan to allow limited public ownership of member firms, although the concept was endorsed.

• The Treasury Department's report that the U.S. gold stocks (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Over-Counter Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

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McGrady Sets Mark; Liquori Pushes to AAU Mile Victory

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI)—John McGrady shattered his indoor record in the 600-meter run Friday night, but a 35-second dispute after the one-mile run became the night of the Amateur Athletic Association indoor track and field championships.

In a controversial race certain to survive the test of time, Marty Liquori of Villanova and Hendryk Szordykowski exchanged elbows, shoulders and fists starting the lap of the 11-lap race.

Liquori was awarded the victory, with a time of 4 minutes, 0.9 seconds, his ninth consecutive win in Madison Square Garden, and his second fastest time.

The decision was not reached until after a red flag had been given by John Lynch, the inspector of the turn. Liquori had made a threatening gesture to his Olympic rival at the finish line, and officials said Liquori had then rushed to watch the replay of the race on television.

Amid the tumult of the controversial race since the Wanamaker Mile dispute between Fred Wilt and Don Gehrman (which was not decided until months after the race) were men's sweep of the long jump and triple jump for a second consecutive year and a triple triumph by Chih Cheng of Taiwan in the women's 60-yard dash, 80-yard hurdles and long jump.

It is Liquori's ninth consecutive triumph this year and 27th in 28 races. The 23-year-old McGahey excited the crowd of 15,873 in his spectacular time of 1:07.6. The fourth time this winter, Evans, the Olympic 400-meter champion, was second, four yards off in 1:08.

Decided to be a rabbit for once and of running other people's race," said McGrady, who held a record at 1:08.5 and was voted



"THAT'S THE LAST TIME"—Marty Liquori points accusing finger at Hendryk Szordykowski after rivals exchanged elbows, shoulders and fists on last lap of mile run.

Associated Press

stands and watched the television replay with Liquori leaping over seats to gain a vantage point.

"I viewed it three times and the three inspectors saw it once," said Wright. "They voted, 2-1, to disqualify Liquori. I overruled them because after looking at the tape, I saw that Liquori had position and the rules say if a man's position is infringed upon, he is the one fouled. Szordykowski clearly infringed on Liquori's position."

The crowd, however, was not convinced, and at 10:18 p.m., when the official results of the race were announced, a raucous chorus of boos joined the cheers of Brooklyn, the runner-up.

"I was very discouraged that the crowd booed me," said Liquori. "But there was no other way. If he had continued to cut in for another step or two, I'd have been off the track and the race would have been finished."

Liquori said that "after the incident, I was so mad, I couldn't run. It ruined a sub-four-minute

mile," he added, "but it's not the first time. I've seen him do it to two other guys, and he did it to me last year at the AAU meet in Philadelphia."

As it was, Szordykowski struggled home ten yards behind, in 4:03.1.

Californian Team Wins

The Southern California Striders, who had threatened to boycott the meet a month ago, won the men's team title, helped by John Lutins's victory over Tom Von Ruden in the 1,000-yard run. Lutins won by eight yards in 2:08.2.

The Mayor Daley Youth Foundation of Chicago took the women's team crown with 20 points, 4 more than the Atoms Track Club of Brooklyn, the runner-up.

There was a touch of personal satisfaction in the multiple victories by Tate and Miss Chih.

Tate, a 28-year-old teacher at Bronx Community College, had produced meet promoters all winter

the 60-yard dash in 8.0 seconds, during the afternoon-evening competition.

Olympians Charlie Greene and Willie Davenport successfully defended titles. Greene withstood a

two efforts in the long jump, the three-time Olympian won six races

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Observer

The Movie Guide

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The movie makers have finally discovered the young audience, as may be gathered from the following list of new films we will see, unless we are mighty careful, before the year is out:

• "A Mess of Pot"—An articulate but nevertheless spiritually beautiful dope pusher played by Peter Fonda takes off from Boston with a beautifully mustachioed stolen-goods fence to cross America by surfboard. Scenery comes thick and fast as they surf as far as Des Moines via Pittsfield, Indianapolis and Moline. The hypocritical materialism of an America that has lost its soul is brutally exposed when a Southern sheriff laughs at the boys for pulling their surfboards into an Ohio filling station and ordering gasoline and an oil change. They blow some pot his way, hoping to provoke him into shooting them, thereby not only exposing the corruption of America's Vietnam policy, but also getting some action into the film. When he refuses, they head South into Mississippi in search of an incident to enliven the plot.

• "Marsh's Drive-in"—A group of spiritually beautiful young people is taken under wing by the proprietors of a franchised hamburger-and-fried-chicken drive-in. Policemen, warmongers and Southern sheriffs seek to trap them into becoming old and corrupt, but the gentle wisdom of the young people amusingly foil their persecutors. It cannot, alas, save Marsh from the tragedy of celebrating her 31st birthday. As the film ends Marsh has begun to sense the onset of aged corruption.

• "Teatime Indian"—Running Duck is an innocent young Indian who wouldn't hurt a fly. Leaving his reservation to make his fortune in aged, corrupt America, he is abused by a number of persons symbolizing the general sickness, alienation and blood-thirst of the elder half of the American population. Seeing the light at last, Running Duck gets on his motorcycle and heads for Mississippi, little suspecting how many Southern sheriffs there are down there.

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WHICH DAY IS BEST?

This French Company found that Wednesday was the best for them. They found the people they wanted from 50 applicants. Their ad:

YOUNG GIRL, knowledge French, for general office help and personal American company. Paris. 2011-11-11.

Fortunately, there is no best day to advertise. We recommend that you start your ad tomorrow and cancel it when you get results. Contact the International Herald Tribune Office nearest you or call: Paris:

225-28-90

for prompt and courteous

service

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